National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Milwaukee Public Museum which meets the definition of ''cultural patrimony'' under Section 2 of the Act.

The item is a Parrot Clan mask consisting of wood, hide, cotton cloth, basketry, and paint.

During the summer of 1911, Dr. Samuel A. Barrett, Curator of Anthropology at the Milwaukee Public Museum, collected this mask at Orayvi, Third Mesa, in Arizona. There is no accession information concerning the actual acquisition of this mask.

Authorized representatives of the Hopi Tribe acting on behalf of the Parrot Clan of Orayvi have identified the mask as an object having ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Hopi Tribe. Further, consultation evidence presented by tribal representatives indicate this mask is the communal property of the village of Orayvi, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. This consultation evidence is further supported by other written ethnographic documentation regarding this mask.

Officials of the Milwaukee Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), this cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the culture itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Officials of the Milwaukee Public Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Hopi Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Ann McMullen, Ph.D., Curator of North American Ethnology, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 West Wells St., Milwaukee, WI 53233, telephone (414) 278–2786, fax (414) 278–6100, before August 26, 1996. Repatriation of these objects to the Hopi tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 23, 1996.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Chief, Archeology & Ethnography Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[DEA No. 150F]

1996 Revised Aggregate Production Quotas for Controlled Substances in Schedules I and II

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Not of final revised aggregate production quotas for 1996.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes revised 1996 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in Schedules I and II of the controlled Substances Act (CSA).

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 26, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Howard McClain, Jr., Chief, Drug & Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537, Telephone: (202) 307–7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 306 of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 826) requires the Attorney General to establish aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in Schedules I and II each year. This responsibility has been delegated to the Administrator of the DEA pursuant to Section 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Administrator, in turn, has redelegated this function to the Deputy Administrator of the DEA pursuant to Section 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

On May 23, 1996, a notice of the proposed revised 1996 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in Schedules I and II was published in the Federal Register (61 FR 25895). All interested parties were invited to comment on or object to these proposed aggregate production quotas on or before June 24, 1996.

Several companies commented that the revised 1996 aggregate production quotas for codeine (for sale), desoxyephedrine, dextropropoxyphene, diphenoxylate, dihydrocodeine, hydrocodone (for sale), hydromorphone, levorphanol, methylphenidate, noroxymorphone (for sale), opium, oxycodone (for conversion) oxymorphone and pentobarbital were insufficient to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States, for export requirements and for the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks.

The DEA has reviewed the involved companies' 1995 year-end inventories, their initial 1996 manufacturing quotas, 1996 export requirements and their actual and projected 1996 sales. Based on this data, the DEA has adjusted the revised 1996 aggregate production quotas for desoxyephedrine, levorphanol, methylphenidate, noroxymorphone (for sale), and pentobarbital to meet the estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States.

Regarding codeine (for sale), dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, diphenoxylate, hydrocodone (for sale), hydromorphone, opium, oxycodone (for conversion) and oxymorphone, the DEA has decided that no adjustments are necessary to meet the 1996 estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States.

The Office of Management and Budget has determined that notices of aggregate production quotas are not subject to centralized review under Executive Order 12866. This action has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612, and it has been determined that this matter does not have sufficient Federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

The Deputy Administrator hereby certifies that this action will have no significant impact upon small entities whose interests must be considered under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, et. seq. The establishment of aggregate production quotas for Schedules I and II controlled substances is mandated by law and by international treaty obligations. While aggregate production quotas are of primary importance to large manufacturers, their impact upon small entities is neither negative nor beneficial. Accordingly, the Deputy Administrator has determined that this action does not require a regulatory flexibility analysis.

Therefore, under the authority vested in the Attorney General by Section 306 of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 826), delegated to the Administrator by Section 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and redelegated to the Deputy Administrator of the DEA by Section 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Deputy Administrator